

SPAIN SQUARING HERSELF.

The Government Tells the People in a Note That the Spanish Army Has Not Been Conquered.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled and its signature explicitly and definitely authorized, the government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bold terms of the protocol. As the first step in this direction a semi-official note has been issued.

It is as follows: The government is of opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends upon the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably and that assurance be given guaranteeing that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army which has not been conquered will return to Spain with its guns, arms and munitions.

In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban treasury to pay it when the island is able.

The question of a treaty of commerce will lead to considerable discussion and the matter will be submitted to a commission of diplomats under the presidency of Senor Castillo.

The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities, "so that our unhappy soldiers will no longer have to die without knowing wherefore."

Continuing, the Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated. "We reserve the right to criticize the protocol when freedom is restored to the press."

In conclusion the Liberal says: "Those who pretend that the events of the last three years were simply accidents which do not affect Spanish history are deceiving themselves."

A NAVAL OFFICER EXPIRES.

Mr. Adm. Kirkland, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard—A Short Sketch of His Life.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 13.—Mr. Adm. Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, died Friday evening.

The funeral will take place from St. Vincent Catholic church of Vallejo on Sunday. The remains have been embalmed and will be placed temporarily in the vault at St. Vincent's cemetery. Later they will be removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment beside the remains of his daughter, who is buried there.

Mr. Adm. W. A. Kirkland was appointed from North Carolina July 2, 1866; made a midshipman June 30, 1867; lieutenant, March 18, 1869; lieutenant commander, July 18, 1869; commander, March 2, 1870; captain, April 1, 1880; commodore, June 27, 1882, and rear admiral, March 1, 1894.

He would have been placed on the retired list on the 3d of 1st month were it not for the present war. He had been anxious to retire from active duty, as he had purchased a home at San Diego, where he had intended to make his home when placed on the retired list.

He served at sea for eight months as rear admiral; total sea service 23 years and nine months; shore or other duty 16 years and eight months. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Mare Island navy yard. He was well-known on the Pacific coast and popular among both naval officers and civilians.

Ate Poisoned Candy.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 13.—Mrs. J. Pol Deane, of this place, is dead, and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, is seriously ill, the result of poisoning from eating candy. Mrs. Dunning is the wife of J. Preston Dunning, the well known Associated Press correspondent now in Porto Rico, and both women are daughters of ex-Congressman John B. Pennington. The candy came through the mails on Wednesday. The postmark on the box was unintelligible, but it is supposed by Mrs. Dunning to have been sent by a lady friend in San Francisco named Craven.

Garcia's Men to Go Home for Thirty Days.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A Santiago special to the Evening World says: Jack York, of Pennsylvania, who has been serving with Garcia, the Cuban general, has just arrived here. He reports that Garcia has suspended operations for 30 days, and given his men permission to go home, with instructions to report to him at the end of that period.

Raising of the Stars and Stripes Over Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 13.—The United States ship Philadelphia arrived here Thursday, six days and 20 hours from San Francisco, with Adm. Miller and staff on board, who came for the purpose of raising the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands. A conference with the Hawaiian government was held Friday afternoon. It is generally understood that the flag will not be raised until the commissioners arrive on the 17th inst.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Furtherance of Trade Relations With China Referred to by the Queen—The Spanish-American War.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Parliament was prorogued Friday. The queen's speech of prorogation contained nothing of importance on the eastern question except the following:

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of the powers with the Chinese empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong-Kong have been leased to me by the emperor of China. I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence, and the security of his empire, and will be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China."

Concerning the Spanish-American war, the speech says:

"Her majesty has witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities between Spain and the United States. The present negotiations give hope of an honorable and enduring peace."

GARCIA BECOMES FRIENDLY.

A Letter From Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter Indicates That He Is Sorry for His Action at Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A special from Santiago, Cuba, to the Herald, says: Gen. Garcia, who in anger because the city after its surrender was not turned over to the Cubans severed all relations with the United States army and withdrew his troops, indicates a desire to reconsider his action in a letter that has been received by Gen. Shafter. The letter is dated at Gibara, August 5. It is in response to a request made by Gen. Miles July 19, when he was planning his expedition to Porto Rico, that Gen. Garcia detail 50 Cubans from his army to accompany the expedition as guides and scouts. In his reply Gen. Garcia said that he understood that as Gen. Miles had already sailed he supposed it would be too late to comply with his request. He stated, however, he is willing to furnish the 50 men if they still are wanted, and inclosed an order for them.

ONLY A GROCERY STORE LEFT

Entire Portion of Wheatland, Cal., Destroyed by Fire—A Chinaman Burned to Death—Loss \$185,000.

WHEATLAND, Cal., Aug. 13.—The entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire Friday. Only one small grocery store is left standing and there are 5,000 people, including transient hop pickers, to feed. The floating population became riotous and began plundering the town. A large force of deputy sheriffs were sworn in from among the citizens to protect the property.

Friday night two attempts were made to burn other portions of the town, leading to the belief that the fire was incendiary. One Chinese was burned to death and a number of persons were overcome by the heat. The total loss was \$185,000, of which \$40,000 was on grain. Insurance about half.

Sagasta Favors the Sale of the Philippines.

PANAMA, Aug. 13.—Sagasta is said to favor the sale of the Philippines, so as to avoid the necessity of sending more troops there, as the United States, it is believed, will only take Manila and the surrounding territory. Though there is danger of European complications over such a proposition, French officials favor it, and suggest that the United States buy the islands instead of a Euro;ean power, as this would prevent complications.

President McKinley Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President McKinley was the recipient Friday night of warm congratulations from all parts of the country on the successful termination of the war. Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received at the white house and many reached the administration through Secretary of War Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin. Many of those received at the war department came from officers in the army now in the field.

Suit for Possession of Mormon Island.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 13.—The Terminal Railway company has begun suit in the United States court for possession of Mormon Island, in San Pedro harbor, where the shipyards are now located. The claim is set up that the island was included in the Spanish grant to the Dominguez family. The Banning brothers have moved on the island as government land and have possession now.

A Family of Soldiers.

OSBORNE, O., Aug. 13.—At Springboro, this county, resides Elias Vickers, aged 80. He was a soldier at the beginning of the civil war, and four of his sons, William, Joseph, Jack and C. C. Vickers, also served throughout the war, the latter being a captain. A son-in-law of the old gentleman was also in the army. Three of his grandsons, sons of William Vickers, are now with Gen. Merritt at Manila. His wife had one brother in the Mexican war, two in the war of the rebellion, and father took part in the war of 1812.

NEW CONFEDERACY FORMING

Delegates From Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua Meet to Organize United States of Central America.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—The delegates to the convention to form a constitution for the states of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua continue their sessions here almost daily. The work, however, is progressing slowly. The delegates have discussed the first 11 of the articles in the printed form of a constitution which they have as a guide and have decided on the following principal features:

First—The organization to be a confederacy instead of a central union of the three states.

Second—The name of the confederation is to be "The United States of Central America."

Third—There is to be a federal district composed of the civil departments of Chinendega, in Nicaragua; Choluta, in Honduras, and La Union, in Salvador, all bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca.

Fourth—The organizing capital is to be Amapala, on Tiger Island, in the department of Choluta, Honduras. The permanent capital is to be determined by the first congress, and will be located at either Amapala, Choluta or Chinendega.

Fifth—There is to be one president, instead of a triple-headed tribune, as at first proposed.

In a recent session delegates from Salvador protested against what they termed "a spirit of antagonism to Salvador" in some speeches made by certain delegates from Nicaragua.

It is thought probable that either President Bonilla, of Honduras, or President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, will be chosen as the first president of the proposed confederacy.



CHARLES HENRY DAVIS. (Commander of the United States Auxiliary Gunboat Dixie.)

SUMMING UP OF THE COST.

The War With Spain, Which Lasted Only 114 Days, Cost the United States the Sum of \$150,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$95,000,000 has been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 1, when the first increase in expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows: March, army \$400,000, navy \$2,400,000, total \$2,800,000; April, army \$1,200,000, navy \$9,800,000, total \$11,000,000; May, army \$12,000,000, navy \$7,000,000, total \$19,000,000; June, army \$16,500,000, navy \$6,500,000, total \$23,000,000.

July, army \$29,500,000; navy \$6,500,000; total, \$36,000,000; to August 13, army, \$6,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000; total, \$8,000,000.

Total charged to war department, \$66,000,000. Total charged to navy department, \$32,700,000; grand total, \$98,700,000.

The appropriations made by congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

The Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Day, Senator Allison and Senator Gorman in all probabilities will be three of the commission, and either Joseph Choate or Elihu Root, of New York, will be appointed. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, will be offered a place on the commission, but it is expected that he will decline, and that a fifth man, not a United States senator, will be selected.

Contribution to the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The post office department is in receipt of a letter from an unknown correspondent at Seattle, Wash., who enclosed \$26.38 in order to relieve his or her conscience. The letter stated that the writer had ten years ago robbed a country post office of \$15 and this amount was returned with interest at 6 per cent.

Buried at Sea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The United States transport Segura, Capt. Hansen, arrived at quarantine, bringing 331 sick soldiers, having left Santiago July 31 by way of Tampa August 8. The soldiers belong to various regiments attached to Gen. Shafter's command. On August 10 Private Ellis, 33d Michigan regiment, died from paralysis and was buried at sea. The Segura will be boarded by the health officer Saturday and thoroughly examined.

VERY QUIET DAY.

The White House and Army and Navy Assume Usual Sunday Quietude.

The Most Serious Problem Before the Peace Commission Will Be the Philippines—Administration Giving It Close Attention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The white house, the war department and the navy department Sunday resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the white house, but did not remain long. Gen. Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy war-like attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments, that is what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico will have to be dealt with by the United States alone. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the Bay City and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea, which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only was retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group and contains about 3,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Adm. Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities and liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the post office department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation and the conditions of post offices generally in the island will be examined. Military post offices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available.

Gen. Shafter's Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by the war department officials that all of Gen. Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States.

Cholera Epidemic at Madras.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.—The cholera epidemic is here. Between Monday morning and Friday night there were 35 deaths from the disease, the fatalities prior to the day first mentioned having been 117.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1898

President McKinley's firmness brought the Spanish Ministry up with a round turn when they endeavored, with characteristic Spanish trickery, to juggle the wording of their acceptance of our terms of peace, and when they found their game would not work they accepted the terms just as they were offered. This ends the war for a time, although the Spaniards are so tricky that there is no being sure of permanent peace until after the treaty of peace has been negotiated and been ratified by the Spanish Cortes; but that concerns us very little, as the terms of peace provide for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico by the Spanish and for the occupation of Manila and Manila Bay by our troops at once. With these points in our possession no action or failure to act of the Spanish Cortes will effect our interests to the extent of a row of pins.

Secretary Long has taken advantage of the easy turn the affairs of the Navy Department have taken to spend a few days with his wife, who is at Bingham, Mass. It is the first opportunity he has had for a vacation since the war opened.

President McKinley has shown that he took no stock in the talk about Commodore Schley being discriminated against in favor of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson by deciding to make them both Rear Admirals as a recognition of their services in the war. All the officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet are also to be promoted, Lieut. Commander Wainwright getting the biggest jump of them all, to a captaincy.

The financial question being regarded as shelved for the time being, if not permanently, the literature sent out by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee this year will deal very largely with the Record of the Republican and Democratic parties at the last session of Congress, and in that already prepared the speeches of Democrats figure largely. Among the Democratic speeches that will be circulated in the interests of the supporters of the Republican policy are those made by Senators Gorman and Lindsay and Representative Amos Cummings, favoring the issuing of bonds rather than greenbacks

to carry on the war. Senator Morgan's speech in favor of the annexation of Hawaii will also be distributed. Another document prepared by the committee under the title of "Democratic Opposition to War Measures" quotes the remarks of several leading Democrats—on second thought, there is grave doubt of the existence of "leading" Democrats—giving especial prominence to those of Bailey, of Texas.

Assistant Secretary Orlid, of the Department of State, is the proud possessor of some interesting relics of the battle of Manila Bay, presented to him by Consul Wildman. Among them are fragments of a six inch shell from one of Dewey's guns that struck the Spanish commandant's house at Cavite and destroyed \$10,000 worth of property, besides killing five Spaniards, and some peculiarly constructed Spanish shells taken from the arsenal at Cavite. These shells are about eight inches long and an inch in diameter, and have a steel bullet around which is a band of brass. The use of such ammunition is a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

President McKinley is personally interesting himself to see that no time is lost in removing all the volunteer soldiers to healthier locations than where they have been camped. It is not considered likely that any of the volunteers will be mustered out of service until the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain has been negotiated and signed, and it may take several months to do that. Unless compelled to do so the President does not wish to send our troops to occupy Havana and other points in Cuba before fall, and it may be said in passing that very few of the volunteers care to go to Cuba and do garrison and police duty, although, like the patriotic soldiers they are, they will obey orders as long as they are in the service.

Navy Department officials are loth to believe that Chaplain McIntyre, of the battleship Oregon, used the language at Denver, Colo., which was telegraphed all over the country as his. If he so far forgot himself as to criticize the officers who commanded the ships which helped destroy Cervera's fleet, in the manner reported, he has got himself in a serious pickle, as it would be such a gross violation of the naval regulations that it could not very well be overlooked. He has probably already been asked for an official explanation.